

in which armed UN peacekeeping troops were deployed to the region during the Suez Crisis of 1956. Their role was to supervise a cease-fire between states, Egypt on one side and Britain, France and Israel on the other. By way of contrast with conventional deterrence, current Canadian foreign policy vis-a-vis international conflict resolution relies on the notion of peacebuilding rather than peacekeeping. Theoretically, peacebuilding is designed to respond to the more complex nature of today's missions in war-torn societies. Peacebuilding is intended to constitute a more proactive strategy that addresses the root causes of conflict, rather than act as a reaction to the immediate crisis (Hay, 1999). Canadian efforts to prevent a renewal of hostilities in conflict zones have extended far beyond cease-fire agreements between states, to such activities as participation in broad-scale democratic institution building, civil society empowerment, inter-communal cooperation, and the promotion of long-term stability in ethnically divided societies. The peacebuilding paradigm also commits to building local capacity in civil institutions and infusing greater input from civilian actors (for example, civilian police) in the diplomatic resolution of conflict through cooperation with local communities, moderate leaderships, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), youth, and women.

The second, albeit parallel, paradigm shift in Canadian foreign policy is the move from national security to a human security agenda. Despite its critics (see Nossal, 1998), human security has come to represent a broad policy and philosophy of engagement for Canada in the international arena seeking to develop in tandem with the new peacebuilding concept.⁵ Human security is defined as a shift in analysis from states to human beings, taking individuals and their communities, rather than states and national boundaries, as the central point of reference for global peace and security. Human security seeks to enlarge the agenda of security by including non-military issues such as human rights, sustainable development, gender equality, cultural diversity, and the environment.⁶ The CFDD is a policy intended to operationalize Canada's commitment both to peacebuilding and human security. The following section examines the concrete benefits and challenges of the CFDD in Israel, Palestine and Jordan, and evaluates the extent to which the outcomes of CFDD projects have fulfilled Canadian foreign policy objectives.

(3) CFDD in Israel/Palestine and Jordan:

On October 30, 1996, Canada launched the Canadian Peacebuilding Initiative, a broad framework of principals and practices intended to coordinate Canadian peacebuilding capabilities, and strengthen Canadian peacebuilding initiatives abroad.⁷ The Canada Fund for Dialogue and Development (CFDD) represents one of the key components of Canadian peacebuilding that was incorporated into the Peacebuilding Initiative. The CFDD was established

⁵ "Human Security is most closely associated with the goals of Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy.

⁶ Human Security: Safety for People in a Changing World, DFAIT, 1999.

⁷ The Canadian Peacebuilding Initiative is a joint project of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The CFDD is funded primarily by CIDA and administered through DFAIT (local Canadian embassies).